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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

## Greater Richmond.

Every one is agreed that Richmond  
must enlarge her borders and widen her  
territories, and a long step forward has  
been taken by the Civic Improvement  
League in preparing a comprehensive and  
intelligent plan for extending the city  
limits. In another part of the paper we  
print a full page map showing these  
proposed changes.

This plan is both good of itself and is  
commendable by a large number of citizens  
whose intelligence, foresight and patriot-  
ism alike entitle their opinions to great  
weight. Briefly, the arguments for such  
a far-reaching step are the absolute neces-  
sity for sanitary reasons for controlling  
the natural channels for sewerage. These  
run into Bacon Quarter Branch, which  
empty streams carry the drainage of  
Barton Heights, Chestnut Hill and Fair-  
mount, and it is an obvious requirement  
for health that the city, into whose  
drains these streams empty, should at  
least have the right to control this sewer-  
age.

This reason, important as it is, is by  
no means the only one for extending  
Richmond's limits. An equally cogent  
consideration is to be seen in the need  
for preserving the original lines of the  
streets. A striking example of what  
absence of city control leads to is seen in  
the defection of Franklin Street, which  
was brought about by the "Lee Annex"  
Company in order to give their lot a  
better frontage. Very good for the lot  
owners, but very poor for the city. Such  
concessions as this can be repeated at  
will by any one who so desires, the sole  
requirement being the purchase of land  
beyond the city limits. The result of  
such changes from the true line of the  
streets will be to give Richmond twisted,  
crooked, tortuous and unsightly avenues,  
from which there can be no escape ex-  
cept through great expense.

The latter course was pursued by Paris,  
and the value of mere beauty as a paying  
asset has been well justified in that city.  
But London has been unable to pay the  
price of straight streets and wide thor-  
oughfares, and remains with the same  
crooked and narrow streets that have  
been in use for centuries.

To-day it needs no argument to show  
that wide streets, commodious parks and  
plenty of breathing spaces are not only  
desirable but necessary attributes of a  
great city. Equally it is absolutely clear  
that it is far cheaper, safer and wiser  
to plan for such civic comforts along with  
the future growth of our city than to buy  
or condemn space for them later. The  
main street of Barton Heights is far too  
narrow, but if Barton Heights and all  
other adjacent territory were under the  
control and direction of the City Engi-  
neer's office, no more narrow streets  
would be laid out.

This is only one example of the benefit  
that our city will gain from a consistent  
and intelligent policy for its future growth.  
The same principle that applies to streets  
would care for the creation of parks, the  
planting of trees, the protection of yards  
and all other like interests.

In the matter of police protection, a  
few mounted police could easily and effi-  
ciently patrol the new territory with the  
same or less cost and for greater benefit  
to the inhabitants than at present.

From every standpoint, the proposed en-  
largement of our borders is advisable, and  
we trust that the day will soon come  
when Richmond will have the space in  
which to grow and the authority to direct  
that growth shall be governed.

Let us all unite our efforts for a Greater  
Richmond that will be worthy of our  
bright future.

## Roosevelt Strenuously.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bos-  
ton says that the district forecaster of  
the United States Weather Bureau has  
received orders from the Weather Bureau  
of Washington forbidding the delivery by  
him of weather forecasts, maps, etc., to  
the Boston Herald. By these orders all  
information distributed by the bureau is  
withheld from the Herald newspaper.

It seems to us that President Roose-  
velt is pushing this prosecution too far.  
The Washington correspondent of the  
Boston Herald recently sent a story to  
his paper in effect that President Roose-  
velt's younger children had cruelly treated  
a turkey which had been sent to the  
White House for Thanksgiving, and that  
the President stood by and watched the  
brutal sport in grim glee. The story was  
untrue and President Roosevelt was  
naturally indignant that members of his  
family should have been brought into  
public notice and contempt. The Presi-  
dent denied the story and then gave  
instructions that the correspondent should  
not be admitted to the White House and

that he should not have access to infor-  
mation in the various departments. That  
was punishment enough, but for him to  
go farther and refuse to give to the  
Herald the weather reports, in which the  
readers of the paper are seriously inter-  
ested, is carrying resentment too far. In-  
deed, we seriously doubt if the President  
has the legal right to withhold such in-  
formation from a public journal. If he  
may thus punish a newspaper, for criticiz-  
ing his personal conduct, he may also  
inflict similar punishment for criticizing his  
official conduct, and that would be an in-  
solent trespass upon the rights of a free  
press. There is reason in all things, and  
the President may go so far as to divert  
public sympathy from himself to the Her-  
ald and its offending correspondent. The  
President of the United States is not the  
Czar of Russia.

## The Educational Rally.

The Norfolk Ledger says:  
"If the Co-operation Education Com-  
mission doesn't draw large audiences at its  
sessions in this city next week it won't be  
because the commission hasn't provided  
for the people of Norfolk an attractive pro-  
gramme. It will be a rare privilege to  
hear the distinguished men who are to  
deliver addresses on this occasion, and it  
will be a tremendous mistake if our peo-  
ple fail to appreciate the privilege; if  
they fail to attend the public sessions of  
the commission."

The commission will hold its first ses-  
sion on Tuesday at noon. Governor Mon-  
tague will preside, and the progress made  
by the commission will be outlined in the  
report of Secretary McIlwray. Professor  
Ormond Stone, of the University of  
Virginia, will speak of the work of the  
School of Methods at that institution, and  
President R. G. Waterhouse will speak  
of the work at the summer school at  
Emory and Henry College. Dr. Robert  
Frazer, of the Hamilton Normal, will  
speak of "The Outlook in the Field."

On Tuesday evening there will be a pub-  
lic meeting in the interest of education.  
Mr. William H. White, a distinguished  
lawyer of Norfolk, will make the address  
of welcome, and Governor Montague will  
respond. Dr. B. A. Alderman, president  
of the University of Virginia, will then  
speak on "The Education of all the Peo-  
ple."

On Wednesday morning various sub-  
jects will be discussed as follows:

"What the Higher Institutions May Do  
for the Public Schools"—Dr. George H.  
Denny, President of Washington and Lee  
University.  
"The Value of the Public School and the  
Duty of Each Citizen in Making It More  
Efficient"—Hon. W. W. Stetson, super-  
intendent of schools, State of Maine.  
"The Public Schools and the Higher  
Education of Women"—Dr. W. W. Smith,  
President of Randolph-Woman's College.

"Education and the Jamestown Exposi-  
tion"—General Fitzhugh Lee.  
"Preventive Medicine; a Study in Educa-  
tion"—Dr. L. T. Royster, of Norfolk City  
School Board.

"The Outlook for Public Education in  
Virginia"—Dr. J. W. Southall, superintendent  
of public instruction.

On Wednesday afternoon Captain C. E.  
Vawter, superintendent of the Miller  
Manual Labor School, will speak on  
"Manual Training in the Public Schools."  
On Wednesday evening there will be an  
address by Bishop A. M. Randolph on  
"The Church and the Public Schools." Mr.  
Richard A. Dobie, superintendent of  
schools in Norfolk, will speak on "Nor-  
folk's Educational Advance," to be fol-  
lowed by an address on "The Enrichment  
of Rural Life in Virginia," by Dr. S.  
C. Mitchell, of Richmond College.

It would be hard to conceive of a more  
attractive programme for an occasion  
of this character. The speakers are not  
only men of culture, but for the most  
part men who have consecrated their  
lives to the cause of education, and the  
mere fact that they will leave their work  
and assemble in Norfolk to devote by  
their presence and by their pleas their  
deep devotion to the cause of popular  
education, is in itself an inspiration. At  
the same time there will be educational  
raffles in Portsmouth, Newport News,  
Hampton, Suffolk and Smithfield, with ad-  
dresses by Rev. B. Cabell Henley, Pro-  
fessor J. V. N. Palmer, Rev. Richard  
McIlwaine, Professor J. L. Latane, Pro-  
fessor W. H. Whiting, Mr. John C. Ash-  
ton, Secretary Frank P. Brent, Mr. Irving  
E. Campbell, Professor H. T. Louthan,  
Dr. F. W. Boatwright, Mr. D. L. Pulliam,  
Rev. James Cannon, Professor J. L. Jar-  
man, Mr. W. D. Smith and Mr. R. C.  
Stearns.

This is a material age, an age of great  
commercial activity, and many are dis-  
posed to think that it is peculiarly an  
age of greed. But in spite of all that the  
pessimists may say, it is also peculiarly  
an age of altruism. There are in this  
generation more warmhearted men and  
women unselfishly exerting themselves in  
the interest of philanthropy, public educa-  
tion, public morals and the general up-  
lift of humanity than in any generation  
that has preceded. There will be no  
taint of selfishness or self-seeking in these  
meetings. Each will be a rally for right-  
eousness, and the results will be good.

Let us go out of our way to say as a  
matter of information that the man who  
has exerted himself most of all others to  
get up the meetings and provide the  
speakers, is Mr. J. A. McIlwray, who  
is so modest that he will probably deny  
the statement, but it is true, and the  
friends of education throughout the State  
owe him a vote of thanks.

## Instructive Lectures.

To-morrow in the Young Men's Chris-  
tian Association Hall, Hon. W. W. Rus-  
sell, Superintendent of Public Instruction  
for the State of Maine, will deliver an  
address on "The Citizen's Duty to the  
School." The address will be delivered  
as one in the regular course of the Rich-  
mond Education Association. Mr. Russell  
is a distinguished educator of New Eng-  
land, and is said to be a most attractive  
speaker. He is married to a woman of a  
large and sympathetic nature.

At the Royal Franklin Hall, Mr. Thomas  
B. Green, of New York, will deliv-  
er an address to the students. His lec-  
ture will be on "The Duty of the Citizen  
to the School." The address will be deliv-  
ered as one in the regular course of the  
Richmond Education Association. Mr. Green  
is a distinguished educator of New Eng-  
land, and is said to be a most attractive  
speaker. He is married to a woman of a  
large and sympathetic nature.

worth hearing, and should have a large  
audience. In addition to the lecture there  
will be enjoyable musical features.

## The Law in Contempt.

There is a law prohibiting persons from  
spitting on the floor of street cars, but  
it has fallen into contempt and disuse  
in Richmond. The law is conspicuously  
posted in every car, yet men sitting in  
full view deliberately violate it, and no  
one seems to think it worth while to call  
the offender to account.

As a consequence the street cars have  
become intolerably filthy. This is espe-  
cially true after the rush of the early  
morning travel, and in the name of de-  
cent people we demand relief. It is some-  
body's business to enforce the law, and  
if violations continue we shall make it  
our business to see if there is not some  
way of compelling the officers of the law  
to do their duty.

It is shameful and disgraceful that  
this abuse should go on in open defiance  
of law, and it should not go on if The  
Times-Dispatch can find any means of  
preventing it.

## Of Modern Tournaments Ancient

Despite the claims of many noble  
duchesses, Mrs. Paget, an American by  
birth, has been chosen by the King as  
the leader in the plan for getting up  
the much talked of tournament. This  
is a revival of the same idea that was  
carried out with lavish expense in 1582  
at Beilintown Castle. An enormous  
amount of money was spent at this tour-  
nament to build the stands and repro-  
duce the effect of the same tournaments  
that lent such immortal glamour to the  
court of King Arthur and Lancelot, the  
very star of tournament, shot through  
the lists. Among the distinguished per-  
sonages who took part in the Beilintown  
tournament, were Prince Napoleon, who  
rode as one of the knights; the Queen of  
Love and Beauty was Jane Sheridan, Lady  
Seymour, daughter of Richard Brinsley  
Sheridan. The magnificent pageant,  
however, lacked somewhat of its real  
possibilities as a result of the almost daily  
scotch rains. It was thought that the  
latter part of August would be a safe  
time, but this belief was not justified by  
the event, for on August 28th, the day  
of the tournament, an unceasing flood  
of rain poured over the unlucky knights,  
heralds, pursuivants, seneschals, cham-  
berlains, men-at-arms, and pages, who  
enclosed by vast and lofty galleries, in  
the Queen of Beauty and the Court  
Jester. A description of this lavish fe-  
stival is given by Lord Beaconsfield in the  
second volume of *Endymion*. Lord Beacons-  
field says:

"The jousting-ground was about a mile  
from the castle, and though it was nearly  
enclosed by vast and lofty galleries, it  
was impossible that accommodation could  
be afforded on this spot to the thousands  
who had repaired from many parts of the  
kingdom to the Montfort tournament. But  
even a hundred thousand people could  
not witness the procession from the castle  
to the scene of action. That was an  
impossible thing. The sun shone, and not  
one of the breathless multitude was dis-  
appointed. There came a long line of men-at-arms  
and musketeers, and trumpeters, and ban-  
ner-bearers of the Lord of the Tourna-  
ment, and heralds in tabards and pur-  
suivants, and the Herald of the Tourna-  
ment, himself, who the people at first  
mistook for the Lord Mayor."

Then came the Knight Marshal on a  
carapanned steed, himself in a suit of  
gold armor, and in a richly embroidered  
surcoat. A band of halfbreasted preceders  
of the King of the Tournament, also, on  
steed richly caparisoned, and himself  
clad in robes of velvet and ermine, and  
wearing a golden crown.

Then came a band of Arab, himself dressed  
in cloth of gold, and encircled with violet  
and crimson, came, amid tremendous  
cheering, the Queen of Beauty herself.  
Twelve attendants, bore aloft a silken  
canopy, which did not conceal from the  
enraptured multitude the lustre of her  
matchless loveliness. Lady Montfort,  
Adriana, and four attendant ladies, fol-  
lowed her majesty, two by two, each in  
gorgeous attire, and carrying a large tri-  
viumph in splendor with its mistress. Six  
pages followed next, in violet and sil-  
ver.

The bells of a barded mule announced  
the jester, who waved his sceptre with  
unassuming authority, and pelted the peo-  
ple with admirably prepared impromptus.  
Some in the crowd tried to enter into  
a competition of banter, but they were  
always vanquished.

Soon a large company of men-at-arms  
and the sounds of most triumphant music  
stopped the general laughter, and all be-  
came again hushed in curious suspense.  
The tallest and the stoutest of the border  
men bore the gonfalon of the Lord of the  
Tournament. That should have been  
Lord Montfort himself, but he had de-  
puted the office to his cousin and vice-  
suzerain. Each knight was attired with  
splendor, and it was really a grand sight  
to see them on their barded chargers and  
in their panoply; some in suits of en-  
graved Milanese armor; some in German  
suits of luted polished steel; some in steel  
armor engraved and inlaid with gold. The  
Black Knight was much cheered, but no  
one commanded more admiration than  
Prince Forester. In a suit of a  
dazzling armor, and inlaid with silver  
rosettes.

Every procession must end; it is a  
pity, for there is nothing so popular  
with mankind. The splendid part of the  
pageant had passed, but still the people  
gazed and looked as if they would have  
sized forever. The victors at the castle,  
all in ancient costume, attracted much  
notice. Companies of swordsmen and  
bowmen followed. All at last the  
seneschal of the castle, with his cham-  
berlains and servitors, closed the spell-  
bound scene.

This description explains why King  
Edward VII. had demanded that the  
patrons of the tournament shall raise at  
least \$10,000 before they attempt to carry  
out their project.

"A Paltry Price."  
(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"Last there he any . . . as I saw who,  
for one morsel of meat, sold his birth-  
right."—Job, xiv, 6.

You pity Esau. You think that he was  
driven by hard necessity to make this  
poor bargain. You say: If he had been  
less weary and hungry, he would have  
stood for a higher figure. That is the  
common mistake of men.

There is only one price that can be  
paid for a birthright, and that is, "the  
ministry of light and color and form."

Is a man deaf? Then he cannot re-  
ceive the ministry of music. Is a man  
blind? Then he is excluded from the  
ministry of light and color and form.

Is his spiritual vision blurred or lost?  
Then all higher things to him are mean-  
ingless and dull. The birthright is gone;  
the soul's sensitiveness is extinct; the  
heart's response to appealing heaven and  
all the nurturing ministries of nature  
lies dead. Be sure of this: You can ex-  
haust yourself. You have sold your  
birthright. The highest right can be  
parted with. A man can get rid of his  
birthright. A man can deplete his soul  
of his true life. A man can lose his own  
soul.

**Whiskey dealer**  
If you're  
one of the  
few who are  
not selling  
"old joe"  
whiskey  
It's time to  
begin now  
the people want it  
write us today  
we guarantee  
it'll sell . . .  
bluthenthal & bickart  
"b. & b."  
atlanta

had for a birthright, and that is, "the  
morsel of meat." There are no higher  
figures; there are no better bargains. If  
he had received ten thousand worlds,  
they would have constituted but "one  
morsel of meat." If in the other hand,  
there was the birthright.

If you have been so foolish, as to sell  
your birthright you need not tell what  
was the price. It is known already. You  
got "one morsel of meat," and nothing  
more. The devil has no more in his  
bank, he pays it all down at once, when  
you sell to him your birthright; one gulp,  
one morsel, one flash of pleasure, and  
then the exceeding bitter cry of remorse.

That is all the mother of the world  
received. Poor Eve and the old serpent  
struck the first bargain about birthright.  
When she saw that the tree was good  
for food and pleasant to the eyes and a  
tree desired to make one wise, she took  
fruit. How much can a woman hold in her  
hand? "She did eat, and then she knew  
that she was naked and undone."

So it comes and goes, age after age,  
the same price, the same perdition.  
The same price, the same perdition.

And this is true, not only in experience,  
but in every degree of the circle of life's  
tragedy. You will take pleasure. You  
will gratify a passion? Do it, and when it  
is done, what have you in your hand,  
and in your life? In the very indulgence  
you consume the compensation. When all  
is over, there is nothing left, but fire,  
shame, reproach, and the very sting of  
hell.

In the day thou eatest thereof thou  
shalt surely die. That word "die" has  
never been explained. We have given it  
a narrow meaning, but only God knows  
what it is. "Die" means that he has re-  
turned to God, and that he is, in fact, be-  
yond the power of all things to  
express the full measure of pleasure  
in life.

It is inevitable; it is the law of pro-  
vidence; the law of experience; the law of  
justice. This is the gospel that needs  
to be preached through all the market-  
places, of worldly and unholiness.  
Oh, that men were wise; that they un-  
derstood these things!

These are possessions without which  
we could not begin to live; without which  
we could not receive the ministry of  
nature.

Is a man deaf? Then he cannot re-  
ceive the ministry of music. Is a man  
blind? Then he is excluded from the  
ministry of light and color and form.

Is his spiritual vision blurred or lost?  
Then all higher things to him are mean-  
ingless and dull. The birthright is gone;  
the soul's sensitiveness is extinct; the  
heart's response to appealing heaven and  
all the nurturing ministries of nature  
lies dead. Be sure of this: You can ex-  
haust yourself. You have sold your  
birthright. The highest right can be  
parted with. A man can get rid of his  
birthright. A man can deplete his soul  
of his true life. A man can lose his own  
soul.

And what are birthrights? We will not  
discuss what is meant by natural rights,  
but there are also moral rights.

We know we have a moral nature, as  
well as moral aspirations; moral aver-  
sions, moral preferences and further, we  
are more or less governed by these moral  
ministries.

There are some birthrights that are  
moral, some that are intellectual, others  
that are social. We cannot get rid of  
instinct, which is much older than logic.  
We cannot get rid of aspirations that  
have no words, but which are God's own  
songs in the soul.

Take care lest you part with your birth-  
right on any terms. You do well to re-  
member that whatever the terms may  
be in figures, the sum total is "one  
morsel of meat." In reality, it is a "mor-  
sel," and it is but "one morsel," and it  
can never be any more under any circum-  
stances.

We have sold our birthrights with less  
than Esau's excuse. We have fortified  
our standing before God. We have un-  
manned ourselves. Oh, earth, earth,  
earth! hear the word of the Lord! "What  
shall I profit a man if he gain the whole  
world and lose his own soul?" or what  
shall a man give in exchange for his  
soul?"

All Richmond should unite in restoring  
the Jefferson to its original glory. The  
dividends direct might not be satisfac-  
tory, but it's a drawing card; none better  
could be employed. By common consent  
it was the hotel of America. It should  
be finished in time for the Jamestown  
Exposition.—Fannyville Herald.

Undoubtedly, and we hope that the  
hotel will have been restored in all its  
former glory by the year 1907. But  
whether or not this is done, the Hotel  
Richmond and Murphy's will soon be  
greatly enlarged and improved, and Rich-  
mond will then have two of the largest  
and handsomest hotels in the South.

This country is to manufacture typewriters  
for Syria, the machines being fil-

led with a new alphabet of fifty charac-  
ters, which was arranged recently by  
Selim Haddad, a Syrian artist and in-  
ventor. The actual Syrian alphabet con-  
taining 600 characters, and it takes as many  
of them to spell a proper name as it does  
in Russia.

No fat end at West Point has any  
chance of getting into the cavalry ser-  
vice. General Burton, the inspector, says  
that excessive weight is "ruthless to a  
horse, cumbersome to a rider and weak-  
ens the endurance of the individual."

One of the most all round men we have  
ever read of is a convict in Sing Sing,  
who edits the prison paper, the Star of  
Hope. He is there for burglary, but his  
time has been lawyer, reporter, confi-  
dence man, secretary to a Khedive of  
Egypt, preacher, forger and politician. He  
is an Englishman by birth.

The dent Secretary Taft left in the soil  
of the infant republic of Panama. It is  
believed will be lasting and may be con-  
sidered as the beginning of work on the  
canal.

The young King of Spain is about to  
be married again—in the society columns  
of the papers; this time to an English  
princess.

The second Sunday after Thanksgiving  
should remind us that every day in the  
year brings something to be thankful for.

We have not heard what Cuba did to  
deserve it. John Alexander Dowd has  
gone to Cuba to spend a month.

The Washington Post cartoonist is a  
little off. Senator Daniel never wore a  
silk stove-pipe hat in his life.

It took a mighty little rain to break that  
Kentucky drought. A very little water  
goes a long way in that State.

Virginia is having very good hog and  
honey weather, thank you.

## "THE DESPOTISM OF COMBINED MILLIONS"

The Era is publishing a series of ar-  
ticles by Henry Shedd Beardsley entitled  
"The Despotism of Combined Millions; How  
the Giant Life Insurance Combine En-  
slaves Vast Thousands of Policy-  
holders in Wall Street's Ruthless Specu-  
lative Scheme." At the outset Mr.  
Beardsley states that there is no ques-  
tion of solvency or any dispute as to  
the beneficial purpose of life insurance.  
"The revolution we shall make," it says,  
"concerns rather the persistent disregard  
by the companies of the equitable rights  
of their policyholders, the withholding of  
enormous amounts of divisible surplus,  
their conduct in the matter of invest-  
ment of the most audacious schemes of  
speculation, and their defiance of salutary  
legal requirements."

In order to show the importance of life  
insurance, it is shown that the assets of  
these companies—that is, the actual prop-  
erty which they own—amount in the ag-  
gregate to more than \$2,000,000,000. Most  
of the business is done by what the Era  
calls "The Big Three"—the Mutual Life  
Insurance Company, the Equitable Life  
Assurance Society and the New York  
Life Insurance Company, all of New  
York. Their total assets on January 1,  
1904, amounted to \$1,134,178,000. These com-  
panies profess to have no surplus, which  
means that the policyholders become part-  
ners in the business and participate in the  
earnings. But the Era claims that this  
benefit is in name and not in fact.

In 1880 the income of the Mutual was  
\$17,000,000; in 1900, \$77,000,000; in 1880  
the income of the Equitable was not quite  
\$7,000,000; in 1900, nearly \$74,000,000. In 1880  
the income of the New York Life was  
less than \$5,000,000; in 1900, \$88,000,000. In  
1880 the income of the three companies was  
less than \$29,000,000; in 1900, it was  
more than \$250,000,000 combined.  
The three companies paid to its policy-  
holders in dividends more than \$8,000,000  
in 1900, with an income greater than  
\$200,000,000. The policyholders received  
less than twenty-four cents a quarter per  
cent of the money paid; in 1900 they got  
in premiums \$100,000,000 and received back  
in dividends seven and a quarter per cent.  
of that amount.

The Era then charges that the affairs  
of these big companies have been carried  
on with the most lavish extravagance, and  
emphasizes that every dollar wasted in  
extravagant expense comes from the  
pockets of the policyholders. Answering  
the question why these companies have not  
been forced to expend the money as the  
lawyer is one of the most astonishing  
features of the story, as the companies  
exert a powerful influence which is  
maintained by spending enormous sums  
every year to control public sentiment and  
another investigation.

The writer makes this broad statement,  
but does not go into details and tell  
how the thing is done, but says that in-  
vestments have been started and that soon-  
er or later the companies will be exposed.  
He makes more specific charges as to the  
expenses of the companies. It is said that  
last year the Big Three spent \$1,000,000  
in salaries, and that the Equitable, in con-  
ducting its business nearly \$500,000,000, be-  
ing almost half the money paid out to  
policy holders through all channels. In-  
cluded in this amount is \$500,000 for legal  
expenses and he shows by comparison  
that six smaller American companies,  
which did a larger business in 1900 about  
that of the Big Three, spent only \$1,000,000  
in salaries. The combine had an income from pre-  
miums of nearly \$700,000,000, and legal ex-  
penses of only \$700,000,000. He says that  
the officers of these companies receive  
enormous salaries, some of them as much  
as \$100,000 a year. He says that the most  
startling and significant fact also is that  
the three big companies have a combined sur-  
plus of nearly \$1,000,000,000, and that the  
head of "all other disbursements," and  
was entirely unclassified. He says that,  
although the Big Three last year paid  
out in dividends to policy holders less  
than \$14,000,000, they spent in their  
salaries more than \$1,000,000, and that  
the Big Three gave away in commissions

to canvassers last year a very substan-  
tial portion of the first premiums re-  
ceived on new policies. The first year  
premiums received by the Mutual last  
year amounted to \$3,000,000, \$5,000,000  
of which was paid in commissions. The  
Equitable received \$2,000,000 in first year  
premiums and paid three and one-half  
millions in commission. The New York  
Life received \$14,000,000 in first year pre-  
miums and paid out more than \$7,000,000  
in commissions.

The Era then proceeds to show the  
connection between these companies  
and Wall Street. He recalls the famous  
Northern Securities Company, which was  
organized November 1, 1901, to acquire  
and hold the majority of the stocks of  
the Northern Pacific Railway Company  
and the Great Northern Railway Com-  
pany, which had once been competing  
lines. The capital stock authorized was  
\$400,000,000. There were fifteen directors  
of these: James J. Hill was a trustee of  
the Equitable; George F. Baker, of the  
Mutual; George W. Perkins, of the New  
York Life; E. H. Harriman was a di-  
rector in the Equitable and James Kil-  
man, and John S. Kennedy were trustees  
of the New York Life, and Jacob